the emaller islands of the Danube, and by night the two

banks of the river were connected.

"On May 17, about 18,000 Rassians crossed to the Turkish bank of the river, and a battering-train followed.

"May 19 to 21.—Fire of Russian a tillery directed against outworks of Arab Tablassi.

"May 22 to 24.—Three attempts made to take the entrance on the north-cast side of the fortress by a town.

outworks on the north-cast side of the fortress by storm. "May 22 to 30—Six attempts to storm; all repulsed with predigious less. During nights of 28th and 30th, the Turks made sorties and committed fearful carnage of the

The feets are still engaged in conveying the Anglo-

The fleets are still engaged in conveying the Anglo-Prench ferce to Varna, but the matter appears to progress slowly. No news of the allies in the field is expected until about the end of the present month of Jane.

The fortress is, at the present time, invested on the south and west sides. The Russian operations are mainly directed against the fort of Abdul Medjid, which is behind that is on the south side of the town and fortrees. The trenchts are opened in the usual way, but the men are assisted in their labors by the effects of those small mines called by the French jougnesses, whose chambers are but six or eight feet below the surface of the earth.

The removal of the Russian headquarters to Jassy admits of but two explanations—the one the approaching evacuation of the Principalities, the other the defense of Moldavia against the Austrians. But other circumstances show that Pashkiewitch has no immediate intention of withdrawing from the Frincipalities, consequently the probabilities are that the Russian forces will be so placed that they can, in case of need, be quickly concentrated in Moldavia, while the siege of Silistria will be carried on until either the besieging army be attacked by the allies or until some occurrence demanding their presence further north shall cause the Russians to retire. Once Pasha's whole force now numbers 106,000 infantry, 14,000 cavalry and 140 gans. We have no recent estimate of the Russians, a fetter from Widden, May 36, says that the Russians,

Aletter from Widden, May &, says that the Russians, in leaving Lesser Wallachia carried off all the archives, public money, and valuables of the convents and churches. Haken Pasha, the Ottoman Commander, took measures immediately on his advance to reorganize the administrative service at Krajova, and invited fugitives to return to their homes.

Two Austrian ships-of-war have commenced cruising frem Aviena to Provesa.

FROM THE DOBRODJA.

The Wallachine correspondent of The Vienna Medical Journal, who is evidently completely discouraged and disgusted, wrote on the lat of June:

"The embarresment of the Russians in the Dobrodia increases from hour to kour. The outposts are continually annoyed, deceived, attacked, and taken unawares by the Turkish irregulars, who receive all possible assistance from the malevolent imhabitants of the country. These people, who inhabit boies in the earth, the roofs of which are not higher than a horse's back, alone know where the few wells with drinkable water are to be found, and they can always manage to collect some little forage and provision for the hortle army, and are kesides most inclusificable spies. For us they have nothing, and being full of the low cunning and faithlessness which characterize the Wallachians and Siaves who are under the Ottoman yoke, we cannot even depend on them for the assistance which is so much required by our enhappy sick and wounded men. If one of their burdels is entered it is generally found empty, the inhabitants having altogether field, or being concealed in some other burrow. There is neither chair, table, bed, nor linen in these holes. The light of day enters only through the doorway, and one is almost obliged to creep into a kind of celler, which is filled with smoke and foul smells. If we want to prepare our own provisions, we must fittl wood, water and vessels. The villages and hamlets are entirely composed of such miscrable places as those above described. Even as regards towns, it is not necessary to make any great change in my description of Basardshik and Rustehnk. Kainardji consists of miscrable huts constructed of twisted hurshwood, with a rough coating of clay, and a shutter, which is open in the morning and closed in the evening serves instead of a window. It is only in the more civilized places on the Danube, such as Hirsova, that one sees windows with glaze, or instead of it bladders of owner stread of window. It is proof of the sinking courage of the 'conquerors

THE GENERALS AT SHUMLA.

THE GENERALS AT SIUMLA.

From The Chronicle's Special Corcespondent.

SHUMLA, Monday, May 22, 1834.

This day and the two previous once have been times of great interest here. On Saturday, a little after midday, a large body of troops marched to that part of the plain where the Varna road passes. Some time after the Pashas, with their respective suites, left their quarters and joined the troops. A number of movements then took place—as a kind of training, I suppose, for the display hat was to be made on the arrival of the foreign Generals place—as a kind of training, I suppose, for the display that was to be made on the arrival of the foreign Generals and other illustrious strangers, who were immediately expected. At this time the weather was very good, and the vast number of officers of rank in proportion to the troops on the ground gave the scene a gay appearance. About 4 o clock rain came on; thunder and lightning soon followed to a fearful degree. The troops were exposed to the whole force of the storm, there being nothing in the shape of shelter for one of them. Having waited for a long time without any appearance of the distinguished party approaching, Ismael Paala, with his staff, started off to see if there were any signs of them in the distance. He tode on for ieveral miles and then ascended an eminence, from which a good prospect could be had. He looked and looked for a considerable time, but made no discovery. He returned to the troops, and after waiting for another hour the order was given to them to leave the ground. The plain by this time had become a little sea. Nere but those who had oil-shin cloaks could say that any part of their bodies was dry. The Generals did not arrive that evening. The fury of the elements effectually stopped their march. They took refuge in a deserted village where there was neither food nor beds to sleep on. They started next morning, and on reaching the plain they found the troops drawn up in the same manner as they had been the day before. The party consisted of Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, with their aids-de-camp; Omer Pasha, the Serskier, the Capudan Pasha, Generals Yusuf, Cannon, and Rose; Capitain Simmonds of the Engineers, and Capitain Gavoni of the Sardinian army. A review of the troops took place. The foreign Generals were astonished at the excellent appearance of the men, and at the creditable manner in which they performed their evolutions. Marshal St. Arnaud then addressed the army in the usual French style. He words were interpreted by a dragoman on the spet. Business being over, brea

repute.

Omer Pasha's attention to his guests during the whole
of the journey from Varna has been spoken of as most

Lord Ragian, having rested for some time in Shumia, accompanied by his two Aides-de-camp, Gen. Cannon and Capts. Simmonds and Gavoni, inspected the fortifications on the hights; and mowithstanding the many kinds of fortifications which he must have seen in other parts of the world, he was a good deal astonished at the style of the works here. Of course, it was not the strength, but the great extent of the works, which was to him matter of astonishment.

the works here. Of course, it was not the strength, but the great extent of the works, which was to him matter of astonishment.

To-day, at a o'clock in the morning, our illustrious visitors took their departure. The pashas and a number of regiments turned out on the plain. There was one battalion of the 3d Egyptian Regiment, one ditto of the 3th, 10th, 11th, and 12th infantry, with some cavalty regiments, and artillery, part of which was Egyptian. As the party rede elong the line of troops, the generals lifted their caps and bowed in the most courteons manner. When they reached the end of the line they dismounted; all the pashas did the same; the latter were formed into a circle, and the foreign generals went into the middle of it, and took leave of them. Carriages were in waiting for the party. Marshal St. Arnaud and the Seraskier occupied the first; Omer Pasha and Mr. Ellison, of the British embassy (Constantinople,) the second; General Yusuf and the Capudan Pasha the third; and Lord Ragian the fourth. A number of distinguished officers connected with the allied and Turkish armies rode on horseback. About seven miles from Shumla a halt was made. Omer Pasha left his carriage, as did the others. He first took leave of the French marshal, then of the Seraskier and Capudan Pasha, and lastly of Lord Ragian. His conversation with him lasted quite as long as that which he had with all the other parties.

Lord Raglan's unaffected manner has made a very favorable impression on Omer Pasha.

Omer Pasha and his way to town inspected a part of the works that had lately undergone some improvement.

Vansa, May 28.

It is erroreous to call Marshal St. Arnaud the Command er-in-Chief of the allied forces. A certain general plan of action has been agreed on between the three generals, but each has his own separate and perfectly independent command.

The Morning Chronicle of the 17th, in its leading arti-

"According to the latest accounts from the seat of war, the left wing of the Turkish army continued to concentrate itself, by way of Nicopoli and Sistowa, on Ratschuk; and from that point, a road leading by Rangrad to the headquarters at Schumla would afford the means of effecting a junction with Omer Pasha, unless it should have been previously occupied by the enemy. It is scarcely probable, however, that Prince Gorchakoff—who has now taken the command, in consequence of a severe wound received by Prince Pashkiewitch, which has necessitated his removel to Jany—would venture to detach any large portion of his force so far from the neighborhood of Silistria; for, if the army which covers the siege were seriously weakened, the Ottoman commander would have an opportunity of relieving the fortress by attacking the invaders with the main body of his troops. As it appears that the project of taking the place by storm has been definitively abandoned, there is reason to hope that the defence may be continued until a considerable allied force shall be ready to cooperate with the right wing of the Turkish army. The combined dects at Baltschik will be in a position to give effectual aid to any operation which may be undertaken; and there will probably be little difficulty in supplying a temporary garrison of marines for Varna, should it be thought desirable to move all the available Ottoman forces into the interior.

"It is confidently stated that large reinforcements are still crossing the Pruth to strengthen the invading army in Moldavis: but it must not be supposed that the fresh troops which may enter the province form an addition to the reported force of the enemy, as the reserves on the Bersanabian side of the frontier have always been included in the estimates, which have been published. The movement of troops to the west is principally important as indicating the determination of the Russian Government to remain in the Principalities. It is indeed highly probable that, in answer to the recent summons from Vienna,

From the Black Sea there is nothing new, the fleets being occupied in transporting troops to Varna.

FROM THE BALTIC.

A telegraphic dispatch dated Gothland, Sunday, 11, says that both the French and English fleets were at Boresund, twenty miles from Sweaborg, and it was expected they would attack the latter place on, or soon after the 13th. Admiral Corry was at Dagerhut. There were sixteen Russian ships of war in Sweaborg. The Russians had blocked the harbor by sinking a ship loaded with rocks.

sixteen Russian ships of war in Sweaborg. The Russians had blocked the harbor by sinking a ship loaded with rocks.

As already stated, Admiral Pluaridge had cannonaded Brahestad and Uleaborg. He destroyed the dockyard, and burned 18,000 barrels of tar, with other naval stores. There was a foolish story affoat that under cover of a flag of truce Admiral Napier had sent into Helsingfors a challenge to the Russian commander to come out and fight him, ship for ship! They say further, that the Russian declined.

A private letter in the Calmar Posten states that the commander of Sveaborg has been imprisoned for life. He had sold the cannon-balls by thousands, and provided others of wood, painted black. He had also converted two gardens. They are employed night and day in restoring the fortress. In Finlend they fear a Swedish land force more than the allied fleet. The whole of the south coast is sprinkled with Cossack pickets. Some of the new fir gunboats have been tried; they split at the first shot. Abo is defended by twelve of these boats, and by some batteries. The Russian troops in garrison there are in very bad spirits. Commerce has ceased and prices are very high. The peasants are paid for military transports in paper money, at half the usual prices. The military, except the guards, are small and weakly men, and excessively given to dankenness.

The Swedish papers continue to advocate union with the West, and everything shows that the time is at hand when Sweden will declare itself. At the same time it is universally exerted that a diversion must be made in Poland, and that the independence of that noble country must be at once restored. But as this is the opinion of sensible and honest people everywhere, I need not well upon this subject. If the war is to be seriously carried on, this step must soon be taken.

The Paris Moniteur under date of Athens, June 8, statesthat the intelligence from the disturbed provinces, and from the Greek frontier, continued satisfactory. The defeat of Karatassos, the insurgent chief, in Maccdonia is confirmed. He had 280 men killed, and leat 700 cloaks, 2 standards, a large quantity of arms, munitions and provisions. At last accounts be had retreated to Mount Athos.

Of date Athens, June 9, it is telegraphed that the Greek Government had recalled Hadji Petros from Thossily. The Turkish Minister had left Athens for Constantinojde. Twelve hundred English troops had landed at the Pirans. On 22d May 2,000 insurgents were defeated by Achmet Pesha at Sikstria, in Epirus: part of the insurgents retired to Greece, and others into the mountains. [This is the same affair referred to in the preceding paragraph.]

ASIA—OPERATIONS ON THE CIRCASSIAN COAST.

We have no later intelligence from Asia. Admiral Henselin's dispatch narrating the recent operations on the Circaesian coast is published in the Mosition. From this it appears that the fortresses of Anapa and Sujack Bay are the only ones now retained by the Russians, but in these they have augmented their garrisons to the strength of 20,000. "Affairs have, therefore," (says the Admiral.) "taken a favorable turn on the coast of Circaesia and "Georgia." At Bardan and other captured places English and French engineers were superintending the reconstruction of the defenses. At Sukum Kaleh the Turks found 20 guns, 3,000 shot and shell, several hundred turns of four, \$00 turns of coal and other useful articles.

The following is the account given of the taking of Reduck Kaleh, of which as yet only imperfect accounts have come to hand: The ships under Sir Edward Lyon left Sukum-Kaleh at 3 o clock on the norming of May 17,

dut.Kaleh, of which as yet only imperfect accounts have come to hand: The ships under Sir Edward Lyon left. Sukum-Kaleh at 3 o'clock on the morning of May 17, and at midday arrived off Redut.Kaleh. The Sampson steamer was sent in to take soundings, and found that all the ships could come within six or eight cables length of the batteries. With the view of taking possession of the place, rather than destroying it by bombardment, the ships returned to Choorooksu, and having there embarked a force of Selim Pasha's Turks, returned to Redut.Kaleh, where it was seen that affairs were unchanged on the part of the Russians. A message was forthwith sent to the Russian commandant summoning him to surrender to a superior force, and allowing him ten minutes to decide. The officer bearing this missive was courteously received by a number of offices who spoke French fluently, but the commandant being absent, he was obliged to return at the expiration of fifteen minutes without a reply. The fire from the ships immediately commenced, and the disembarkation of froeps wes proceeded with. The forts did not return the fire. On landing, the troops ran to the fort, but found it deserted. The Russians, as they retreated, barned some villages. They had intended to fire Sukum-Kaleh in their retreat from that stronghold, but, by request of Michael Cherfildehidzl, Prince of Abasia, they consented not to do so, on condition that his forces would not aunoy them in their retiring.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE TURKISH MINISTRY. Redshid Pasha has temporarily retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his place (temporarily at least) will be filled by Chekib Effendi. Redshid's retirement is nominally on account of sickness and domestic affliction.

PERSIA. Advices from Erzerum, May 14, announce that the Court of Teheran has decided to send an army of observation to the frontiers of the Empire. The force will be concentrated at Aberberdschan, under Gen. Azis-Khan, one of the best warriors of Persia, and hostile to Russia.

THE LATEST.

Pafits Bourse, (closing prices,) June 16.—Partial re-covery and decidedly more animation than yesterday. Four and half Rentes, 96.25; Three per cent. Reg.es, .90: Bank. 2910 There is no later continental telegraphic news of import-

again visited the fortifications of Cronstadt. Advices from Greece are favorable to the allies.

A rumor prevails that the Emperor of Austria had said publicly to the Duke of Gotha: "I give you my word of "honor, that if the Emperor of Russia does not evacuate the Principalities, I will declare war against him." He is also reported to have given the Duke permission to re-

see. The Czar and the Grand Deke Constantine had

peat the remark! This seems very unlikely to be true.

Julius Steading, of Moscow, has failed: liabilities The loss of life by the burning of the transport Europa

was Cel. Moore, Dr. Kelly, four sergeants, twelve private men, and one woman, of the 6th Dragoons.

Prince Pashkiewitch was severely wounded by a Turk-ish bullet. He was removed to Jassy, and Gorchakoff has temporarily taken command.

The joint note of Austria and Prussia to the Bamberg coalition was dispatched 9th.

Dispatch to London Morning Chronicle. VIENNA, Friday, June 16.
Advices from Hermanstadt of the 16th instant state that
the Russians made another unsuccessful attack upon Silis

tria on the 10th. Prince Pashkiewitch received a very severe contusion on the right leg, and consequently delegated the command to Prince Gorchakoff, and removed to Jassy. A Turkish attack upon the Island of Mokan was re-

The Emperor Nicholas is shortly expected at Kiew. This is authentic.

A report has arrived here to the effect that, on the 9th cie, thus some up the position of affairs at the last ad-vices:

instant, Prince Pashkiewitch received a severe wound in the side from a bell from the Turkish batteries, and that

The precedings in Parliament had been of little home interest. On the 14th a lengthy debate ensued in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Canadian Legislative Conneil Bill. The Duke of Newcastle, in moving the second reading, stated that the object of the bill was to repeal those clauses in the Union Act which probibit legislation by the Canadian Parliament on the subject of a Legislative Council, and to leave the Colonial Legislature entirely free to act as it may hink fit with re-Legislature entirely free to act as it may think fit with respect to the creation of a Second Chamber. This, he said, spect to the creation of a Second Chamber. This, he said, was the sole aim of the measure, which he asked the House to read a second time, believing that it was in accordance with the soundest principles of Colonial legislation.

The Earl of Desart begged the Duke to postpone the bill until the Earl of Derby should be present. For his own part he doubted the necessity of having an elective Legislation. The transport of the French—Fr

The Earl of Dearth egode the Duke to postpone the bill mutil the Earl of Derrhy should be present. For his own part he doubted the necessity of having an elective Legislative Council at all.

Lord Wherneific requested to be informed whether the bill owed its parentage to the Puke of Nevearth, or whether it had been recommended by Lord Elgin, or was it the result of a correspondence between the Home Colonial Office and the local authorities?

The Earl of Ellenborough did not rise to oppose the second reading of this bill, but to express his opinion on a subject of greater importance. We made such progress last year in the work of concession to Canasia that the question now was, not whether we should step into carrer, still less whether we should attempt to go back, but whether we should attempt to go back, but whether we should attempt to go back, but whether we should not, in the most friendly spirit to ward Canada and the other North American colonies, consult with the Englishatures on the expediency of taking measurements for the complete release of those colonies from all dependence on the Crown and Parliament of Great Britism. He recollected having a conversation with Mr. Hunkisson in 1222, during the time that statesona held the form of government which is thought it would be form of government which he thought it would be form of government which he thought it would be form of government which he thought it would be form of government which he thought it would be formed government, but the form of government which he thought it would be formed government which he thought it would be formed government which he thought it would be formed government, but the formed place in our relations with the North American Colonies. In 1246 country, and Kir, Hunkisson had the form of government which he thought it would be formed place in our relations with the North American Colonies. In 1246 country, and Kir, Hunkisson had the form of government which he thought it would be formed to the propose of the North American ments. And, realiy, he could hardly imagine a situation more humiliating than that of the Representative of Her Majesty in Canada. It was almost wonderful a British gentlemen would consent to hold such a situation of nullity, unless indeed, from a consciousness of his own abilities and resources, he should think himself able to be, as Lord Metcalfe was, the Minister of the Colony. What was the use, what the practical advantage of continuing our connection with the colonies? The connection might be of some small use in time of peace; but, on the other hand, consider the danger arising from it in matters relating to war. There could be no doubt that the chances of col-lisien between this country and the United States were greatly increased by our connection with the North Ameri-

cen Colonice. It was equally certain that in the event of war occurring between this country and the United States on grounds totally unconnected with the colonics, they must,

ties. Let the Colonial Secretary read Lord Metcalie's dispatch, and see the amount of military aid which would be required to enable as successfully to defend Canada. At the time he (Lord Ellenborough) thought Lord Metcalie's estimate was extravegant, and he did not attach any great weight to that noble Lord's unsupperted opinion, but, having consulted persons who from their position were most competent to decide upon the question, he found they confirmed Lord Metcalie's estimate as to the amount of force necessary to defend Canada successfully, and it was utterly beyond the means of this country to provide it. It might be said that we did successfully defend Canada in 1814, and that we had made great progress in wealth since. That he saimitted, and he wished he could add that we had made equal progress in military strength. If, however, we had advanced in the career of prosperity, consider the enormous progress which the United States had made in their innumerable railroads, their well-appointed and well-disciplined army—an advantage which they did not formerly perseas, for they conducted the war in 1814 with a mere rabble. Considering the increased strength and appliances at the command of the United States, it would hardly be possible to defend Canada with any hope of success. The very idea of a war with the United States was horrible. The event would be one of the greatest evils; one of the direct of human afflictions. Connected as we are in all the details of commerce, it would be more like tearing assunder the limbs of one human body than the collision of two separate bodies. Why, needlessly, increase the chances of war? Our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic are very ambitious, and extremely sensitive on the point of honor. So were we and we were also extremely sensitive on the point of nours. Why in medlessly, increase the chances of war? Our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic are very ambitious, and extremely sensitive on the point of courselves, but we could not tolerate the perpetrati could not be done by human correge or human skill. But, gentiemen, we have done that which has not been done usually in former wars; we have at the very commercement of the war cent a land army for the defense of our ally. You all know that our military means are inferior to those of the great continental monarchies; that we do not call out our 9,000 or 100,000 men by conscription to swell the ranks of our armies; that our armies therefore are slowly raised, raised by voluntary enrollment, and therefore that we never do send armies, nor do I think that the lovers of the Constitution would wish that we should send armies of 120,000 or 200,000 men into the field. [Hear, hear.] But even the army that we have sent has already been the means of woops being dispatched to a Turkish forties of Reasie-I mean the fortrees of Varma; and we have thus enabled the brave and able commander of the railes of Reasie-I mean the fortrees of Varma; and we have thus enabled the brave and able commander of the Turkish forces [loud cheers] to increase his army, and to rail and an army of the reprises they are about to undertake. Now, gentlemen, I have said to you that I think it should be our endeavor to obtain a durable, a solid and an honorable peace. [Cheers.] I should be guilty of the greatest presumption, I should be guilty of a breach of the most sofemn duty, if I were to say what are the terms which, in the opinion of her Mejesty a Government, would make that peace honorable, relid and durable. That is a question not merely for her Majesty s Government, but is has to be decided along with the ality of her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, lifter, P.ar.] It has to be concerted with other powers, if these powers should, as I hope, stand by our side in this conflict for the independence of Europe [hear, hear]; but more than that, the exact terms of that peace honorable, relid and durable. That we suggest that this var will meet with the success with which we accounter the embatted legions of Russia. My hope is that this var will

The stuke of Newcastle retorted that he was astonished that the Earl of Ellenborough should propound opinions
which would be as unpalateable to the people of the colonics as they were to their lordships of that House! He,
(the Duke of Newcastle) would inform the noble Earl that he did not belong to a Government which would consent to making such proposals to the people of Canada. For his part he looked upon such a proposal as an offense against the dignity, and the sovereignty of Britain

and hostile to the best interests of the colonists.

Lord Brougham asked why the Duke of Newcastle should so vehemently denounce the proposal of the separation of these colonies from the parent State? The proposal was not novel. It had been entertained and exsed by many eminent men. For himself he would respectfully recommend to the people of Canada so to se-lect the members of their second Chamber, that that Chamber should not be a mere duplicate of the Lower

The Duke of Newcastie replied that the bill was a mere ennobling bill, and there was nothing in it to prevent the local Legislature from electing the members of the Upper House for life, or for a certain number of years. The bill was then read a second time.

Lord John Russell has been unanimously reelected to his seat in Parliament for London. Mr. Urquhart, who announced himself as ready to contest the election, was not even proposed. At the close of the proceedings Lord not even proposed. At the close of the proceedings Lord John addressed the meeting in terms more decisive than any yet used by a member of the Government on the sub-ject of present war. The following are his remarks: "I have the honor to stand before you now, for the sixth

time, having received the honor of your suffrages as one of your representatives. [Cheers.] I may say, also, that it is the third time I have done so within two years; and I can therefore say that during these last two years, at least, can therefore say that during these last two years, at least, if any provision had been made for annual Parliaments, it would have given me fewer elections than I have gone through. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, I shall proceed to the royal research the £4,600,000 remaining to be located when the same of the proceeding the part first. From those abready leaded that as soon as the bill should have received the royal research the £4,600,000 remaining to be located when it is a first which a second with the part first. From those abready leaded that as soon as the bill should have received the royal research that it is a first when the same of the proceeding the part first.

he was, in consequence, removed to Jassy. Prince Gorchekeff, it is added, then assumed the command of the army.

It is stated that the Porte has signified its acceptance of the Convention proposed by Austria with reference to the eventual occupation of the Principalities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The preceedings in Parliament had been of little home.

incressed disposition to subscribe for them is understood to exist on the part of leading capitalists.

Beracousts, exter-a-tenuer Ratifier, wore at Singapore, with this pofewar Spartan, along Rapid and Lity, steamship Beracousts, exter-a-tenuer Ratifier, wore at Singapore, with the frigute Sybilla on the way from Trincomules, and the sloop Saracen, due from England. It was considered that this force was more than a match for the Rassian squadron in those reas. When the Mary Wood, mail steamer, with the mails from England, approached Wossung, China, on the last trip, she found the Rassian ship of war Prints Meachikoff waiting outside for news from Europe, which having clusting at that the santed no one knows where, but probably to some rendevous in the morth, the capital natural giving out that he was colored to the companial and the United States would prove the state of the Crystal Planes at Sydenham, disposal of previously to the opening was 20,155. It appears also mailtain the same authority, that algest associately delibers, making a total of 5,261. On the 13th, which was exceedingly west, forcy, and 1,838 sesson-dicketholders, making a total of 5,261. On the 15th, which was exceedingly west, forcy, and disgreeable cut of dozon, 1,313 visitors, and 1,222 season-dicketholders, making a total of 5,461. On the 15th, which was exceedingly west, forcy, and disgreeable cut of dozon, 1,313 visitors, and 1,222 season-dicketholders, making a total of 5,461. On the 15th, which was exceedingly west, forcy, and disgreeable cut of dozon, 1,313 visitors, and 1,222 season-dicketholders, making a total of 5,461. On the 15th, which was exceedingly west, forcy, and disgreeable cut of dozon, 1,313 visitors, and 1,522 season-dicketholders, making a total of 5,461. On the 15th, which was considered to dozon, 1,313 visitors, and 1,522 season-dicketholders, making a total of 5,461. On the 15th, which was considered to the course of the course, force and disgreeable cut of dozon, 1,413 visitors, and 1,522 season-dicketholders, ma

OF TWENTY-ONE LIVES.

The transport-ship Europa, on her way to Tarkey, was burned on the 31st, on the Atlantic at about 200 miles from the English coast. At the time she had on board 62

The transpert-ship Europe, on her way to Tarkey, was burned on the 31st, on the Atlantic at about 200 miles from the English coast. At the time she had on board 62 dragoons and 57 houses. The Captain of the ill-fated versel makes the following report to her owners:

"On the day in question, viz: the 31st of May, the military diffeons were all suffering from sea sickness, with the exception of Cel. Moore, who, with myself, had visited the tween decks and lower holds evenal times that day, and at 9 P. M. we went and inspected every position that could be examined in the lower hold. There was no appearance of fire, and we returned to the cabin with the canvision on our mind that the ship was perfectly selle but scarcely an hour had elapsed before we were starfed by the alarm of fire. I immediately ran below, and discovered the fire burning fiercely in the fore peak where we had stowed a quantity of hawers, rope, tar, pitch, oakum, varnish, and sails. The oilicers, scamen, and solidies were on the spot simes simultaneously as myself, and every one extred every effort in their power no extinguish the fire. The force pumps, which had been fitted by orders of the Government to supply the troops with water from the tanks and loutis in the hold had those attached, and with those belonging to the ships pumps were taken below, and the jets directed in each upon the burning mass. The troops also worked vigorously in passing buckets of water to those below to cleek the progress of the finnes, but to no prepared to the ships and the standard of the finnes had to the ship as a subscent of the finnes and firing the bulk of tow which was on board for pudding the house-stalls. The heat and smoke now became so great that all bands were forced to quit the lower hold; many were almost suffocated. On reaching between decks we found than services of the ship, as hopes of saving the Europa from decks we found the passing the subscended of the ship of t peror of Russia heing much the strongest of the two, that amienhie termination could not but be injurious to Turkoy, and we now find that the Turkish Government bave most willingly accepted our aid, and that in instances which I could quote that eid has been most efficient. Gentlemen, I now proceed to the mode in which this war is to be carried on. [A voice—That's right.] Let me remark, in the first place, that it was observed by a member of the Heure of Commons, and most truly observed, when we were embarking in this war, that it was not a war in which we could expect these advantages which had attended other wars, and that the conquests of islands such, for instance, as Jémaica and Trinidad were not to be achieved from a power like Russia. Indeed, there are none of the passessions of Russia which. I think, we should be dispered to accept, even if they were offered to us. I among the there are none which I am disposed to covet. [Cheers.] But there is more than this. We have all voncreted the glories of Nelson, of St. Vincent, of Dancan, and of Camperdown, but the victories achieved against an enemy who came out into the open sea to meet them, ilend cheers, and who in that fair fathing were encouniered by the valor and prowess of our admirals and sailors. [Cheers.] We have now to deal with an enemy who incloses his ships in wells of granite; who places them behind stone walls and batteries of gans, and who sever ventures to meet Dundas or Napier in the open sea. [Cheers.] But if they should show themselves, I have no doubt those gallant admirals would be able, in mutical phrase, to give a good account of these deets. Loud cheering.] What they may be able to accomplish, as matters stand, it is not for me, it is not for any one of us to decide. All I know is, that we have given these commands to gallant and skillful admirals: that all that gallantry and skill can do be done by human courage or human skill. But, gentiemen, we have done that which has not been done smally in former wars: we have at the very commenc Suffice it to say, that at three o'clock the boat of the brig Clementina, Capt. Pike, came up and took us out of the fere-chains. The boat also picked up ten men from off the spars of the wreck. One man died in the boat. The noble old Lieut. Colonel, I regret to say, perished in the wreck. Several troopers implored him to leave the ship in the beats, but he would not leave his men, and shared their terrible fate. The men in the boats were picked up by the bark Marana, of Dundee, and a Prussian schooner. Her Majesty's steamer Tribune took us off the brig on Sunday, the 4th inst., and on the circumstances being reported that the remainder of the survivors were on board another vessel, she overhauled the bark and schooner, and took all hands on board.

One of the rescued officers furnishes the following ac-

have a friendly conference together, and we shall to doubt come to a very amicable termination. [Laughter.] Why, gentlemen, we thought that, the Emperor of Russia heing much the strongest of the two, that anicable termination could not but be injurious to Turkey, and we now find that the Turkish Government have most

One of the rescued officers furnishes the following ac-

ount:

"Of the number originally embarked on the Earopa, iventy-one have doubtless perished; two officers (Lieut.-Col. Moore and Veterinary Surgeon Kelly) are among the missing, and six non-commissioned officers, ten privates, two of the ship's company, and one woman, have shared the same fate. The greater number of these were washed away from the week of the masts, to which they had clung, but Lieut.-Col. Moore remained at his post to the last; and having repeatedly declined to leave the burning vessel until all his men had been safely removed, was at last driven into the mizen channels by the violence of the fiames, and there unfortunately perished. From the concurrent testimony of those left on the burning wreck, from 112 P. M. of the 31st ult. to 21 A. M. of the 1st inst, it would appear that the conduct of the master [Mr. Gardner] was marked by great coolness and intrepolity throughout these trying hours; he was the last man to quit the wreck, and had his zealous endeavors to maintain order and save life been as ably seconded by his ship's company, there can be little doubt that the list of casualities would have been reduced."

FRANCE.

The Pays says that the question between France and the United States, arising out of the arrest of M. Dillon, the French Consul, is settled, nothing remaining for arrangement but the form of compensation tobe given.

Heavy rains had much damaged the prospects of the

rope throughout France.

Victor Hugo has been offered \$25,000 for the copy-right
of his new philosophical novel, just completed, entitled
"Les Miseres."

"Les Miseres."
Alexandre Dumas has just aold his well-known villa called Monte Christo, at St. Germain, which cost him 459,000 francs for 31,000 franc.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin letters state that negotiations are in progress for a new Prussian loan, equal to £6,000,000, at 4; per cent. The 11th June was celebrated with great apparent cordiality by the Court and people as the "silver wedding (the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage) of the Prince and Princess of Prussia.

ITALY.

A letter from Turin, June 10, says that the Austrians are forming a large camp at Goito, and there is a good deal of movement among the troops, all bearing in that direction, but in small numbers so as not to attract attention.

Another letter speaks favorably of the prospects of the silk crop, and thinks that the price will be high as the quality is unusually good.

The King of Replac has prohibited the export of sul-phur from his dominions.

CHINA.

The following is the account given in The North China

them. To effect this, a detour had to be anade beyond the riding course, as the bridge which formerly led across the Yang bing-pank Creek had been previously broken down. The creek was crossed at the wooden bridge to the westward of Paddy Bird Grove. Six marines and six volunteers were stationed at this point to protect the rear of the attacking party. On crossing the bridge the regular forces, under Captains O'Callahou and Kane, advanced to the south-eastward, white the volunteers, under Mr. Wade, advanced to the south, so as to cover the flank of the main attack. The shelling had now begun to take effect, and numbers began to retreat from the west side of the campa. As our men advanced upon the north front of the most mortherly camp, numbers of soldiers were visible behind the end ankanents. On their nearer approach, and as they were concentrating upon a gateway leading into the campa, before which a wooden board had been erected, a cannon was discharged, which killed one scaman of the Encounter and wounded several others. The men went bravely forward and the volunteers advanced upon the right. A velley of muskerty was fired by the Imperialist soldiers, on which they had evidently relied, but the ditch was crossed and the camp taken. At this time one of the volunteers was dangeously wounded by a musker shot through the feams on the Soo-chow Creek. The camps were soon set on fire, and as there was a fresh breeze blewing the fismes spread rapidly. The order to relife was now given—two wounded Chinose found in the camp were removed to a piece of asfety, and the troops defilled toward the north along the banks of the creek. The Americans in the meantime had done their parts well and bravely, but we regret, wife considerable numbers. Two were mable to get into the camps, in consequence of their being unprovided with the means of crossing the creek; and after their occupation by the British, they retired to defend the renr. toward the Soo-chow creek where the Imperialists were reassembling in considerable numbers.

curs, as the numbers of the enemy approaching were too inrge, and the fire too hot.

The affair did not occupy two hours of active fighting, and the object was satisfactorily accomplished before six o clock. The conduct of the troops was exemplary through out—and redected great credit upon their commanding officers. We noticed great coolness and courage on the part of Liet. Dew of the Encounter, who was the first man a the camp. The volunteers also remained very cool under fire, and altogether the Imperialists have probably received a lesson which will gives us greater security for our lives and property than we have had for some time past.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOENDED IN ATTACK, &C., ON 4TH APMIL.

H. M. steamer Encounter—Lient. N. Dew, slightly: M. Tupman, naval cadel, do., W. Blackman, carpenter, killed: Am. Hevens, ordinary L. slightly.

H. M. brig Greens—George Bailey, capt, fortop, very severely: John Badge, A. B., do.: Henry Willeox, quarter-mester, do.: Henry Nicoll, do.; In. Little, assistant-surgeon, slightly.

E. S. sleep Plymouth—George McCorkle, killed—four wounded (most of them severely.)

Skanghae Volunteers—Mr. J. E. Brine, dangerously if not mortal: Mr. Gray, loss of thigh: Capt. Pearson, American merchant ship Rose Standish, very severely wended.

Total—2 killed, 15 wounded. Guns found mounted in

American merchant ship Rose Standish, very severely wounded.

Total—2 killed, 15 wounded. Guns found mounted in campe—212, 45 and 43 pounders, and a number of wall-pices. Forces engaged about 300.

We have much pleasure in publishing the letter of "An "Irregular," which very modestly dotails the important-share our American friends took in the attack on the entrenched camps on the 4th inst. To the coolness and skill of the naval efficers of both services, supported by the proverbial courage of the sailors of both nations, must be attributed the successful event of the day. To the volunteers of each country the community are also largely indebted, for the intrephity with which they aided the regular troops, and their coolness under fire was not a little remarkable for such newly-raised and hitherto untried evies. We sincerely trust, however, that it may be many years before the services of the military volunteers or irregulars will again be called upon to chastiae an inroad upon the foreign settlement, and we hope the precautionary measures now putting in operation will secure the safety of the residents for the future against all comes likely to annoy the foreign residents. annov the foreign residents.

We should observe, that we fully intended to have given particulars of all the feats of our co-residents, the United States citizens, but we could not obtain reliable information in time for our last issue: To the Editor of The North China Hereld

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"Mr. Editor: I take the liborty of sending you a
short statement of the part the American forces took in
the late engagement, as your narrative of that event is not
complete without it.

"After the separation of the forces, Captain Kelly's
command proceeded to the left until the turn in the course
was reached, when the Plymouth's field-piece and the two
volunteer howitzers were placed in position in front, and
the force of marines and sailors drawn up behind them.
We were new in front of the encampments, distant about
200 yards. The imperial banners waved over the intrenched and hattlemented wall, but no other signs of life
were visible.

"Precisely at four the order was given open fire, and the three gues threw their shells with precision into the camp, and immediately afterwards we heard the report of the English gun and saw their shot bursting in and over the enclosures of the imperialists.

"The fire was continued from our guns about a quarter of an hear when the men became very impatient to be

the enclosures of the imperialists.

"The fire was continued from our guns about a quarter of an hour, when the men became very impatient to be led to the assault, farring the English would get in first. Not a shot had been fired from the camp, and the shells had barst so closely within it that it seemed impossible that the enemy could have remained. Capt. Kelly accordingly ordered the advance, and, led by him, Lieut. Guest, and Midshipman Heaton, the marines and biae-jackets went forward at quick step, while the guns were ordered to keep close in the rear to cover the party from any assaults from the left, where the imperialists seemed in large force. Several of the volunteers, however, anxious to be forement, left the howitzers and rushed to the front to share in the charge. The Yang-king-pang crock, which crossed the front of the camps, is fordable at low water; but unfortunately, by a miscalculation of tide, the fact that it was high water at the time was overlooked. When the party were fifty yards from the encampment, the imperialists showed themselves above the breastwork and delivered a fire which would have done honer to European arms. One seaman fell dead, and there others of the assailants were severely wounded, Mr. G. G. Gray the most so, as he was gallantly pushing on at the side of Capt. Kelly. With a fire in front which could not be returned with effect, and an impersable ditch to cross, the party had no resource but to fall back upon the field-piece and howitzers about fifty paces distant, which they did, keeping up a close fire of musketry. Lieut, Guest was then ordered to make a fank movement with the Plymouth's men, and reach the camp under cover of the mounds on the left, while the howitzers fired grape from their position on the course, which was till swept by the fire from the camp. As I stood by our guo, I saw Mr. Gray carried past, cheerful and smiling, though with a one-pound ball through both legs, and the left knee completely shattered. The shot fell all about, but the only person hit

gun to which he was attached.

"Lieutenant Guest's party had now reached the mounds which commanded the camp, and their fire immediately put to high the Imperialists, but being unable the cross the ditch, the camp could not be entered until reached by the English, who having gallantly taken the position before them, fired that which we had attacked, without resistance.

the English, who having galanny takes to before them, fired that which we had attacked, without resistance.

"Captain Kelly now moved his command to the north end of the course, to hold in check any body which might advance from the Soochow camp and so cut off the return of the English, who were obliged to march the length of the Yank-king-pang, before they could regain the course. Our arrival was in good time for we immediately descried the banners of a large party advancing to the path, by which Captain O Callaghan must retreat.

"The English gun, further up the course, and our three, opened fire, and with such effect, that they retreated without coming within musket-shot. The large shot from the war-junks in the creek now came whirring above our heads, and one or two plowed up the course near us, but only a few shot were fired, and the contest was over.

"So far as so raw a recruit as myself could judge, the volunteers showed under fire the courage and composure of old soldiers: but we all conceived an especial admiration for the gold-banded gentry as we saw the indifference with which Capt. Kelly and his officers walked about when the pattering upon the earth and the whistling in the air showed that nearly every square foot had its bullet.

Capt. Kelly has since addressed the volunteers a complimentary note, and they appreciate it the more foot a their

THE BATTLE AT SHANGHAL

Heraid of the battle at Shanghai, in which the American and English forces defeated the Chinese Imperialist troops. We have already given the telegraphic announcement of this event.

In 1845 the Eu peror Nicholas of Russia was present at Ascot races, and undertook to present an annual sum of 1500 for a prize to be run for under the name of the "Emperor's Plate." This gift has been declined this year, and the prize has resumed its former name of "The Ascot Race Cup." The bill authorizing a total issue of £6,000,000 sterling

with their herres.

Sixteen miles of the submarine telegraph cable, weight 100 tuns, which was lost between Scotland Ireland twelve months ago, has been recovered.

In consequence of the attach made by the Imperialists